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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

From the Standard.

The Secessionists---their Promises and their Performances---the Condition into which they have brought the Country ---Remedy, etc.

MR. EDITOR:—There is, so far as I remember, no war to be met with in history entirely analogous to the one now raging between the North and the South. That produced by an attempt on the part of 3 of the Swiss Cantons to separate themselves from the Confederation a few years since, in some respects, resembles it most nearly. That attempt, it will be remembered, was arrested, and the rebellious Cantons speedily reduced to submission by the arms of the Confederacy. It is frequently compared to our old revolutionary struggle with the mother country, but there is scarcely any analogy between the two cases. The thirteen Colonies were not like the Southern States, equal in political rights with the other States of the British Empire.—They possessed no sovereign power whatever. They were not, as we were, entitled to representation in the common Parliament of the British Union, but were mere Colonies—mere dependencies upon the mother country. In an evil hour the administration of George Grenville, and afterwards that of Lord North, attempted to impose an unjust tax upon the Colonies. This oppression was resisted, and the resistance was made the pretext for other oppressions more unjust still. The Colonies continued their resistance in a constitutional way for near ten years, by representations, remonstrances, and petitions for the redress of grievances; but all in vain. At length they took up arms, with the avowed object of enforcing such redress. They solemnly *disclaimed all* intention of separation from the parent State, for they were as loyal in their feelings of attachment to the British Constitution as were the inhabitants of Surry or Cornwall. This resolute step they confidently expected would procure the desired redress; but the advice of all the ablest statesmen at that age—of Chatham, of Camden, of Burke, of Fox, of Rockingham and others, were thrown away upon the narrow-minded monarch and the bigoted ministry which then swayed the destinies of the British Empire. Still in hope, they continued the struggle for one whole year. At length the British Parliament declared the colonies out of the protection of the parent State. And then at last, no other course was left them but to proclaim their independence, and defend it if need be with their life's blood. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, and on the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina "empowered their delegates in Congress to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances," and on the 15th of the following month Virginia, through her Convention, instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence on, the Crown or parliament of Great Britain," and on the 4th of July following the ever memorable Declaration was made.

But how different has been the course of the secessionists. They seem to have resolved years ago that the Union *should* be destroyed, and then to have set themselves to work to forge such grievances as would seem to give them a decent pretext for the accomplishment of their premeditated schemes. The first effort was made in the days of nullification by the secessionists of South Carolina. The grievance then complained of was the tariff, although the State of South Carolina herself, had been from the foundation of the government nearly up to that period, as strong an advocate of a high tariff as any State in New England. That question was compromised—South Carolina obtained all that she *ostensibly* demanded. A revenue tariff, with incidental protection, became the settled policy of the government, and, except for a short period under the tariff of 1842, was never departed from. But still they were not satisfied. Immediately after the passage of Mr. Clay's compromise bill, the newspaper organ of the secessionists at Washington declared "that the South could never be united on the tariff question," and that the *slave question* was the only one that could unite them." And Mr. Calhoun, if I mistake not, said the same thing in a speech at Abbeville, in South Carolina, about the same time; and of course was followed by all the lesser lights among his adherents. Then commenced that violent agitation of the slavery question which had nearly culminated upon the admission of California, in 1850. Again, by the efforts of those immortal statesmen of the last age, Messrs. Webster, Clay, and others, was the matter compromised. The whole country at first appeared to be satisfied with the settlement, but it soon appeared that there were a number of restless spirits among the extremists of the South, that would be satisfied with nothing short of a dissolution of the Union. Of this class of politicians, W. L. Yancey may be fitly selected as a representative man. He immediately began to agitate the question again. He went to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, as a delegate from the State of Alabama, and there proposed as the *ultimatum* on which he could continue to act with the democratic party, and upon which, in his opinion, the slave States could consent to remain in the Union, that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in regard to slavery in the territories should be incorporated into the democratic platform. In this he failed, and therefore did not support the nominee of the Convention, Mr. Pierce. He could not, however, at that time, succeed in creating a great schism in the democratic party, so great had been the calm which the compromise measures of 1850 had produced. In 1856 he again went as a delegate from the State of Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention, with his old *ultimatum* in his pocket.—Contrary to his wishes and expectations, it was incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, and being thus left without an excuse, he supported Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency in the fall of that year. In the meantime, however, that fatal measure, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, had been consummated. It was brought about by the extremists of the South, aided by a few partizan democrat, at the North. The avowed object of its authors was to open to slavery the territories north of the Missouri compromise line, notwithstanding the agreement of 1820 that said line should *forever* divide the territories between the slave and the free States. It is said, however, that the compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional, but what is that to the purpose? It was a most solemn compact between the two sections of the country, made for the settlement of a most perplexing question, and without any reference to its constitutionality, should have been regarded as an organic law, and observed as sacredly as the Constitution itself.

The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and there can be but little doubt that it was such as a majority of its authors contemplated. The result was the formation of a great party at the North opposed to the further extension of slavery, and which party very nearly succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Fremont, in 1856. After the election this party seemed to be on the wane, until the anti-slavery spirit of the whole North was aroused to madness, by an attempt on the part of Mr. Buchanan's administration to *force* the Lecompton Constitution with slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to the *known* and *expressed* wish of three-fourths of them. But for this most unjustifiable measure the Republican party would undoubtedly have dwindled down to moderate proportions; and even after this, it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1860, if the secessionists, with Yancey at their head, had not determined that they *should* succeed. After Mr. Yancey and his party had, against their wishes, succeeded in getting their *ultimatum* of non-intervention incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, they went to work to conjure up another to present to the Charleston Convention. Abandoning their doctrine of non-intervention, they went to the opposite extreme and demanded that the intervention of Congress for the protection of slavery in the territories should constitute a part of the Charleston platform. This demand they well knew would not be complied with, nor did they desire that it should be. Their object was to procure the secession of the delegates of the cotton States from the Convention, and thus by defeating the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and rending asunder the democratic party, to *insure* the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thereby *forge* for themselves a grievance which would seem to justify them in the execution of their long meditated designs of destroying the Union. All of this they accomplished, and the election of Mr. Lincoln was perhaps hailed with greater joy at Charleston than at New York. I will do them the justice to state that they also claimed to have some other grievances among them; that some of the northern States by their statutes obstructed the execution of the fugitive slave law, but the only States that could complain much on that score, were *willing* to remain *in* the Union, while South Carolina, the State which set the ball in motion, perhaps never lost a slave. But it must be borne in mind, that no act of the national government constituted any part of their grievances.—They did not pretend that any act of Congress infringed their rights, and the decisions of the Supreme Court were mainly such as they would themselves have made. May, even at the very time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, if the cotton States had allowed their Senators and Representatives to remain, they would have had a decided majority in both Houses of Congress in favor of the extension of slavery, and in opposition to the policy of the party which elected him.

The great cause of complaint was, that a man opposed to the extension of slavery in the territories, had been elected President of the United States according to the forms of the Constitution which he was sworn to defend and protect, and who disclaimed any other than Constitutional means in the accomplishments of his objects. Under such circumstances it seems that if they had labored under any grievance, their course was plain. They should have taken the course of our revolutionary fathers. When the States assembled in Convention, instead of proceeding at once to declare their independence—for the idea of secession, *peaceable of right*, seems, as Publius says, to have exploded and given up the ghost—should clearly and concisely have stated what their grievances were, and demanded redress in respectful yet firm and decided terms. They should have exhausted *every* Constitutional means of obtaining guarantees—if any were needed by representation, by remonstrance, by petition, and failing in all these, they should have done as our revolutionary sires did, i. e. fight *in the Union* for their rights until they were *driven* out of it. Such a course would have procured for us, as it did for our fathers, the respect, the sympathy, and the assistance of other nations.—Instead of that we have not a friend in Europe. But such was not the course which these—in their own estimation—wise statesmen chose to pursue. When such a course was suggested or recommended to them, they evaded it by a long list of magnificent *promises* which looked so splendid as almost to dazzle the mind with their brilliancy.

First and foremost, they promised that secession should be *peaceable*.

Secondly, they promised that if perchance war should ensue, it would be a very *short* war; that it would not last *six* months.—that the Yankees would *not* fight,—that *one* Southerner could whip from *ten* to *one hundred* of them—that England and France would speedily recognize us and render us every assistance we might desire—that whatever might be their abstract opinions of the subject of slavery, their interests would impel them to promote its perpetuity in the Southern States; that if after *all* they should not be disposed to assist us, *Cotton was King*, and would soon bring *all* the crowned heads of Europe on their knees in supplication to *us*; would compel them to raise the blockade—should one be established—in 30 days, in 60 days, in 90 days, in 120 days, in 6 months, in 9 months, in *one year* at farthest.

Thirdly, they *promised* us that all the slave States except Delaware would join the Southern Confederacy—that slavery should not only be perpetuated in the States but that it should be extended into all the territories in which the negro could live; that all the grievances occasioned by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law should be speedily redressed: that slave property should be established upon a basis as safe as that of landed property.

Fourthly, they *promised* us that the new government should be a mere Confederacy of States of absolute sovereignty and equal rights; that the States should be tyrannized over by *no* such *"central despotism"* as the old government at Washington; that the glorious doctrine of States rights and nullification as taught by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Calhoun, should prevail in the new Confederacy—that the *sovereignty* of the States and their judicial decisions should be sacredly respected.

Fifthly, they *promised* us the early and permanent establishment of the wealthiest and best government on the earth, whose *credit* should be better than that of any other nation, whose prosperity and happiness should be the envy of the civilized world.

And lastly, they *promised* us that if a war *should* ensue, *they* would go to the battle field and spill, if necessary, the *last* drop of their blood in the cause of their beloved South.

While such have been their *promises*, what have been their *performances*? Instead of secession being peaceable as they promised that it would, it has given rise to such a war as has never before desolated any country, since the barbarians of the North overran the Roman Empire.

So far from the war's ending in 6 months as they said it would, *should* it ensue, it has already lasted more than two years, and if their policy is to be pursued, it will last more than two years longer; and notwithstanding their predictions, the Yankees have fought on many occasions with a spirit and determination worthy of their ancestors of the revolution—worthy of the descendents of those austere old puritans whose heroic spirit and religious zeal made Oliver Cromwell's army the terror of the civilized world, or of those French Huguenots, "who, thrice in the 16th century, contended with heroic spirit and various fortunes against all the genius of the house of Lorainne, and all the power of the house of Valois. England and France have not recognized us—have not raised the blockade—have not shown us any sympathy, nor is there any probability that they ever will, and that Cotton is not King is now universally acknowledged. And Maryland has *not* joined the Confederacy, nor has Kentucky nor Missouri ever really been with us. Slavery has not only not been perpetuated in the States, nor extended into the territories, but Missouri has passed an act of *emancipation*, and Maryland is ready to do so rather than give up her place in the Union, and the *last* hope of obtaining one foot of the territories for the purpose of extending slavery has departed from the Confederacy, *forever*. The grievances caused by the failure of some of the Northern States to execute the fugitive slave law, have not only not been remedied, but more slaves have been lost to the South forever since secession was inaugurated, than would have escaped from their masters in the Union in five centuries. And now have they *kept* their promise that they would respect the sovereignty and rights of the States? Whatever the government may be in *theory*, in *fact* we have a grand military *consolidation*, which almost entirely ignores the existence of the States, and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunals. The great central despotism at Washington, as they were pleased to call it, was at any time, previous to the commencement of the secession movement, and even for some time after it had commenced, a most mild and beneficent government compared with the *central despotism* at Richmond, under which we are now living.

Instead of an early and permanent establishment of the wealthiest and best government in the world with unbounded credit, what have we got? In spite of all the victories which they profess to have obtained over the Yankees, they have lost the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and, in my humble opinion, have lost them forever; and, in all probability, Alabama will soon be added to the number.—This will leave to the Confederacy but *five* States out of the original thirteen, and of these five the Yankees have possession of many of the most important points, and one-third of their territory. So far the Yankees have never failed to hold every place of importance which they have taken, and present indications are, that Charleston will soon be added to the number. The campaign of Gen. Lee into Pennsylvania has undoubtedly proved a failure, and with it the last hope of conquering a peace by a successful invasion of the enemy's country. Our army has certainly been very much weakened and dispirited by this failure, and the fall of Vicksburg, and how long even Richmond will be safe no one can tell. As the Richmond Enquirer said some time ago, "they are slowly but surely gaining upon us acre by acre, mile by mile," and, unless Providence interposes in our behalf—of which I see no indications—we will, at no great distance of time, be a subjugated people.

As to our unbounded credit based upon the security of King Cotton, it is unnecessary to speak. When we see one of the most influential States in the Confederacy discrediting a very large part of the Confederate currency, and the Confederate government itself repudiating, to some extent, its most solemn obligations, we cannot but suppose that the confidence of other nations in the good faith and credit of this government is small indeed. As regards their promise "to go to the war and spill the last drop of their blood in the cause of their beloved South," I will say nothing. Every body knows how the Secessionists of North Carolina have kept that promise. Every body knows that the leaders, with a few honorable exceptions, will neither fight nor negotiate.

What a deplorable spectacle does the foregoing history present to our view! To what a desperate pass have they brought us, and for what? They say that they did it because the North would give us no guarantee in the slavery question. I have before stated that not one of the Conventions of the seven cotton States ever demanded any guarantee whatever. Nay, they even refused to accept of any if their friends of the border States would procure them for them.

The Legislature of North Carolina, at its regular session in January 1861, adopted resolutions appointing commissioners to the peace Congress at Washington City, and also to the Convention which assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in February 1861, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution, and establishing a provisional government for the Confederate States of America. On the motion of the writer of this, the resolution appointing commissioners to Montgomery was amended so as to instruct them "to act only as *mediators*, and use every effort possible to restore the Union upon the basis of the *Crittenden proposition as modified by the Legislature of Virginia*." The commissioners under these instructions were the Hon. D. L. Swain, Gen. M. W. Ransom, and John L. Bridgers, Esq., who, upon their return, submitted a report to his Excellency Gov. Ellis, which was by him laid before the Legislature, and was printed among the legislative documents of that year, where it may be consulted. In this report they say that they had the most ample opportunities of ascertaining public opinion in the cotton States, and then add: "We regret to be constrained to state, as the result of our enquiries, made under such circumstances, that only a very *decided minority* of the community in these States are disposed, at present, to entertain favorably, any proposition of adjustment which looks towards a reconstruction of our national Union. In this state of things we have not deemed it our duty to attend any of the secret sessions of the Congress. The resolutions of the General Assembly are upon the table of the Congress, and having submitted them as a peace offering, we would poorly perform the duties assigned to us by entering into discussions which would serve only to embitter strife."

But it will be said that these guarantees could not have been obtained from the North. This I admit to be true, and only produce this piece of history to prove that whatever might have been obtained, nothing would have been accepted. But the Congress of the United States did pass by the constitutional majority of two-thirds the proposition reported by Mr. Corwin, from the committee of 26, to so amend the Constitution as to *perpetuate* slavery in the States. What stronger guarantees could be given so far as the States were concerned, it would be difficult to conceive. What then would have been left to quarrel about? Territories. During the session of Congress which closed on the 4th of March, 1861, acts were passed to provide temporary governments for the three remaining new territories, to wit: Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah. These acts contain no trace or indication of the Wilmot Proviso, nor any other prohibition against the introduction of slavery, but on the other hand, expressly declare among other things, that "no law shall be passed impairing the rights of private property, nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed."

Now, when it is considered that all three of these territories are *North* of 36 deg. 30 min., and that in the new territory now owned by the United States *south* of that line, *slavery actually exists and is recognized by the territorial law*, the question may well be asked "what was there worth quarreling, much less fighting about?" Here was a settlement of the question in the territories made by a Republican Congress, which gave the South all that, up to the time of the Charleston Convention, she had ever asked, and far more than she could hope to gain, in *any* event, by secession.—Indeed, I think it must now be apparent that secession, even if it could have been effected peaceably, would have been *no* remedy for the grievances of which they complained. Nay, so far as any grievances arising from a failure to obtain a return of our fugitive slaves was concerned, I think it must now be apparent that it would have been an aggravation instead of a remedy for the evil. I think all calm and dispassionate men every where are now ready to admit that it would have been far better for us to have accepted the terms offered us and preserved *peace* and the Union, than to have plunged this once happy country into the horrors of this desolating war, which has spread a pall over the whole land—has brought mourning into every family—has rendered hundreds of thousands of hearth-stones desolate—has filled the land with the maimed and disabled, with widows and orphans, and squalid poverty—has crowded our poor-houses and alms-houses—has sported away many hundreds of thousands of lives, and many hundreds of millions of treasure only to find the institution for which they profess to have gone to war, in a thousand times greater jeopardy than ever before.

Such being the condition into which they have brought the country, the question presents itself, "is there any remedy?" A full, complete and adequate remedy, there is not; for what can restore the loved ones lost—repair at once the desolation, or remove immediately the mourning from our land? Yet there is a remedy which, with the helping hand of time, will accomplish much, very much indeed, and which with the energy that usually follows desolating wars, will, perhaps, remove most of its traces in a half century. This remedy is *peace*, SPEEDY PEACE! But they say that we are so situated that *no* proposition for peace can be made by us; that having proclaimed our independence we *must* fight until it is voluntarily acknowledged by the United States, or until we are *completely subjugated*. On the meeting of the British Parliament, which took place on the 13th of December, 1792, the King in his speech to the two Houses, intimated his intention of going to war with the French Republic. On moving the address in answer to the speech a memorable debate arose. On this occasion Chas. Jas. Fox delivered one of those powerful speeches which have made his name immortal—which have forever stamped him as the ablest of British debators, and the first of British statesmen. In the course of that speech he said: "But we now disdain to negotiate. Why? Because we have no minister at Paris. Why have we no minister there? Because France is a Republic! And so we are to pay in the blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio!* * * * * * * The road of common sense is simple, plain and direct. That of *pride* and *punctilio* is as tangled as it is serpentine." In the impassioned language of Mr. Fox I would ask, are we to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio?* Shall we pursue the path of pride and punctilio, which is as tangled as it is serpentine—or shall we take the simple, plain and direct road of common sense, which may lead to the happiest results? Four fifths of the people of that portion of North Carolina bordering for many miles on the Yadkin river, and I believe of the whole State, are in favor of the latter course.

The one great demand of the *people* of this part of the State is *peace; peace* upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us. They may, perhaps, prefer that the independence of the South should be acknowledged, but this they believe cannot now be obtained, nor in viewing the situation of affairs do they are much hope of it in the future. They naturally ask, if with no means of recruiting to any extent, we cannot hold our own against the armies which the Yankees now have in the field, how can we meet them with their 300,000 new levies which will soon be in readiness, while they can keep their army recruited to a great extent, if not up to its *maximum* number from adventurers which are constantly arriving in their ports from every country in Europe? But if independence cannot be obtained, then they are for any terms that are honorable—any terms that do not degrade us. They would be willing to compromise upon the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Corwin from the committee of twenty-six, perpetuating slavery in the States to which I have before alluded.—But in what precise way overtures shall be made, on the movement inaugurated, I leave to wiser men and abler statesman than myself to propose. I would, however, suggest to the people to elect members to the next Congress who are in favor of proposing an armistice of six months, and in the mean time, of submitting all matters in dispute to a Convention of delegates from all the States North and South, *the delegates to be elected by the people themselves*, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the two parties. Others there are who desire that the people of North Carolina should be consulted in their sovereign capacity through a Convention—that the Legislature should submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people as was done in February, 1861. Such a Convention would undoubtedly speak the sentiments of the people of the State, citizens as well as soldiers, as all would be consulted. But I propose nothing definite, and only make these suggestions to bring the matter before the public. I would, however, most earnestly appeal to the friends of humanity throughout the State to use their utmost efforts to procure as speedily as possibly an *honorable peace*. In the name of reason, of suffering humanity, and of the religion which we profess, would I appeal to the public men and statesmen of North Carolina, and especially to that eminent statesman who possesses in a greater degree than all others the confidence of the people of the State, and who has recently been elevated to a high place in the Confederate government, to lend a helping hand and use their influence to bring about an *honorable peace*. And lastly, I would appeal to the ministers and professors of our holy religion to pray constantly—without dictation of terms—to Almighty God for an *honorable peace*.

Having but recently occupied a large space in your columns, I feel that I am intruding, and will therefore, after expressing my obligations to you, close for the present.

DAVIDSON.

Clemonsville, N. C., July 16th, 1863.

THE TAX LAW.

Hon. James L. Pugh, of Alabama, has written a concise elucidation of the recent tax law of Congress. His views will be read with a peculiar interest throughout the country at this time:

BRUNDIGE, July 11, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—You will please publish the following propositions on taxation and subsistence:

1. No direct tax on land and slaves can be laid by Congress without an apportionment.—Representation and direct taxes are inseparable. No direct tax can be laid constitutionally without a census—no census can be taken during the war. Hence those who favor a tax on property and not on productions, incomes and profits, are for violating the Constitution.

2. A tax on property instead of productions would necessarily oppress the citizen and soldier, because the tax, in order to be uniform, must be laid on the land of the soldier as well as the citizen who has been driven from his home by the enemy and making no crop, then property must sell under the hammer to pay taxes.

3. The provision tax, or tax in kind, can oppress no one, as no person pays anything if he makes nothing; whereas, the tax on property must be the same on every one, and paid in money, whether the land makes provisions or grass and weeds. The provision tax will stop the increase of the war debt and the further issue of Confederate money, sustain credit abroad and confidence at home, and above all, feed the army abundantly. A tax on property will accomplish neither of these results. Hence I am in favor of the tax in kind, and the money tax on incomes and profits, instead of a money tax on property.

4. Whether you lay a tax on property or a tax in kind, it must be the same on everybody, because if the property or crops of any one, whether citizen or soldier, is expended, uniformity is destroyed and the tax is unconstitutional.

5. The provision tax of one-tenth is all the planter pays, while the incomes from speculation, &c., are taxed as high as fifteen per cent.

6. Potatoes, peas and ground peas, left in the field for stock, are not counted, because the tax law requires an account only of such portions of the crop usually gathered as "have been sold or consumed prior to making the estimate." This was intended to guard against fraud and evasion of the tax law, but cannot embrace potatoes, peas, &c., usually left in the field, as there have not been sold or consumed prior to the estimate, which will be made as soon as the crop is gathered. The Government will need grain, &c., at once to supply the army, and stop the increase of Confederate money.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. PUGH.

TERRIBLE MISSILES.—The Brandon correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal says:

I had forgotten to mention in my previous letters the effect of the sub terra shells, the invention of Brig. Gen. Rains, used in the evacuation of Jackson. These shells were located for the benefit of the enemy in case they followed up the retreat of our army, and I was unable, until yesterday, except through vague report, to ascertain their effect.

I learn now from a gentleman who remained in the city and witnessed what he relates, that the advance of the enemy, a large body of cavalry, crossing Pearl River with a view to fall upon our rear, marched over and exploded a bed of these shells.

About fifty of the enemy were killed and wounded, and a large number of horses, and the explosion occasioned an immediate stampede of these latter to the rear. They in their turn communicated the panic to the infantry following them, till the whole party was involved in confusion and panic, those in the rear imagining that the advance had fallen into ambush, or were engaging our whole force. The result of the explosion of these shells was so serious that no attempt was made by the Yankees to advance by this road; but a search being made for further shells, which resulted in another explosion and several casualties, the enemy desisted from the attempt, believing the whole road similarly mined. I am convinced that Gen. Rains' plan should be extensively used, as well in our armies as in the approaches to cities threatened with raids.

Gen. Rains, an officer of the old army, is a thoroughly scientific man, and has devoted many years to the perfection of his system, which, I understand, meets with the full approbation of the War Department, and will, wherever used, be effective in discomfiting the enemy and checking his advance.

From the Louisville Democrat.

JOHN MORGAN IN INDIANA.

John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did a little of both at the same time:

During his celebrated tour through Indiana he, with about three hundred and fifty guerillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town hard by while the main body were "marching on." Dashing suddenly into the little 'burg,' he found about three hundred home guards, each having a good horse tied to the fences—the men standing about in groups, awaiting orders from their aged captain, who looked as if he had seen the shady side of some sixty years The Hoosier boys looked at the men with astonishment, while the captain went up to one of the party and asked:

"Whose company is this?"

"Wolford's cavalry," said the rebel

"What! Kentucky boys! We're glad to see you, boys. Whar's Wo lord?"

"There he sits," said a ragged, rough rebel, pointing to Morgan, who was sitting sideways upon his horse.

The captain walked up to Wolford (as he and all thought) and saluted him:

"Captain, how are you?"

"Bully! How are you? What are you going to do with all these men and horses?" Morgan looked about.

"Well you see that damned horse thieving John Morgan is in this part of the country with a passel of cut-throats and thieves, and between you and I, if he comes up this way captain, we'll give him the best we've got in the shop."

"He's hard to catch, we've been after him for fourteen days and can't see him at all," said Morgan good humoredly.

"Ef our hosses would stand fire we'd be all right."

"Won't they stand?"

"No, Capt. Wolford, spose while you're restin' you and your company put your saddles on our horses and go through a little evolution or two, by way of a lesson to our boys. I am told you are a hoss on the drill."

And the only man that Morgan is afraid of, Wolford (as it were,) alighted and ordered "his boys" to dismount, as he wanted to show Hoosier boys how to give Morgan a warm reception should he chance to pay them a visit.—This delighted the Hoosier boys, so they went to work and assisted the men to tie their old weary, worn out bones to the fences, and place their saddles upon the backs of their fresh horses, which was soon done, and the men were in their saddles drawn up in line and ready for the word. The boys were highly elated at the idea of having their "pet horses" trained for them by Wolford and his men, and more so to think that they would stand fire ever afterwards.

The old captain advanced, and walking up to Wolford, (as he thought,) said: "Captain, are you all right now?" Wolford rode up one side of the column and down the other, when he moved to the front, took off his hat, paused and said, "Now, captain, I am ready; if you and your gallant men wish to witness an evolution which you perhaps have never seen, form a line on each side of the road, and watch us closely as we pass." The captain did as he was directed. A lot of ladies were present on the occasion, and all was as silent as a maiden's sigh.

"Are you ready?"

"All right, Wolford," shouted the captain.

"Forward!" shouted Morgan, as the whole column rushed through the crowd with lightning speed, amid the shouts and huzzas of every one present—some leading a horse or two as they went, leaving their frail tenements of horse flesh tied to the fences, to be provided for by the citizens. It soon became whispered about that it was John Morgan and his gang, and there is not a man in the town who will "own up" that he was gulled out of a horse The company disbanded that night, though the captain holds the horses as prisoners of war, and awaits an exchange.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE WARDEN OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY FROM GOV. TOD.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, July 30, 1863.

[COPY.]

Nathaniel Merion, Esq., Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary:

You have been advised of a formidable and destructive raid through our State, by a band of desperate men, under the lead of the notorious John Morgan; also their capture by the military forces of the Federal Government, aided, however, materially by the militia forces of our State.

Upon consultation with Major Gen'l A. E. Burnside, commander-in chief of this Military Department, I learn from him that he has not, subject to his command, a secure place in which to keep the principal officers of said band. I have, therefore, tendered to the Federal Government the use of our Penitentiary, as a place of safe keeping for them until other provisions can be made.

You will, therefore, please receive from the officers of the United States Government, the said John Morgan and thirty others, Confederate officers captured with him, (a list of whose names is herewith handed you,) and safely and securely keep them within the walls of the Penitentiary, until other provision can be made for them.

You will carefully search each prisoner as he may be handed over to you, and take from him all arms and articles of value, (money included,) and carefully preserve the same until you may receive farther directions touching the disposition thereof.

You will keep said prisoners, so far as may be possible, separate and apart from the convicts. You will furnish them everything necessary in the way of food and clothing for their comfort, and impose only such restrictions upon them as may be necessary for their safe-keeping. You will permit no one to hold interviews or communications, by writing or otherwise, except by written or telegraphic order from General Burnside.

You will employ such additional force, for guard or other duty, as you may deem necessary.

Should clothing be required for the prisoners, you will make requisition upon me for the same.

You will keep an accurate account of all increased cost to the institution, consequent upon a compliance with this request, and report the same to me from time to time, as you may require funds to meet the expenditure.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander in Chief.

WANTED

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSton or Salem, Winston preferred.
Apply at this office.

HUGE BULK.

As to the exact amount of fat which may exist without proving injurious to health, there appears to be the greatest variation. It is certain that many individuals have possessed an enormous development of this tissue, who, nevertheless, enjoyed perfect health and the complete use of their faculties. Masseny states that he encountered at Pavia a man who exhibited himself as a dancer, and was extremely agile and graceful in his movements, although the most enormously fat man he ever saw. Dr. Williams mentions a girl who, from her childhood, was fat, and at the age of 20, weighed 450 pounds, but who possessed an extraordinary degree of muscular strength, so much that at the age of six she was able to carry her own mother in her arms, and at the age of twenty could carry 250 lb. weight in each hand with ease; and another girl who, at the age of five, began suddenly to accumulate fat with great rapidity; so that by the time she was twelve years old she weighed 182 lbs. and yet preserved good health and strength. The celebrated Daniel Lambert, probably the fattest man whose history has been recorded, lived to a good old age, and, though much encumbered by his bulk, preserved his faculties well; at the culminating point he weighed 739 lbs! Platerus records the case of a man who attained an enormous bulk without any diminution of his remarkable agility, which was such that he walked and danced with unusual ease and grace. Nor is it only the muscular system which may retain its full powers in presence of an extreme accumulation of fat. It is a common prejudice that fat persons are slow of intellect; and the provincial epethet of "fat head" sufficiently expressed the popular idea of the mental powers of the corpulent. But there are plenty of instances which conflict with this view; and I need only mention David Hume and Napoleon to convince every one that it is not universally true.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

BRITISH THRIFT FROM THE WAR.

The London Times, of the 4th June, gives some statistics from the report of the Commissioners of Customs which are interesting. It appears that the total of British and Irish exports in 1860, were £135,900,000; in 1861, £125,100,000; in 1862, £124,100,000. Thus it appears that the entire decrease in the exports of last year was only one tenth of that which took place the year before, and this, notwithstanding the decrease in cotton goods alone amounted to £10,000,000, or about fifty millions of dollars! The Times very truly remarks, "a vast progress must have been made in other branches of our export trade to fill up such a chasm and bring up the grand total to within a million of that for 1861." It proceeds to say, "such a progress has been realised to an extent and in directions we should hardly have anticipated. An advance of £2,000,000 in woolen manufactures; of £1,000,000 in iron and iron manufactures; of £1,300,000 in linen manufactures; of £1,300,000 in arms and ammunition, and of £400,000 in steam engines, accounts for nearly £6,000,000 of this gain. The destination of some of these commodities will readily be guessed, and we are less surprised than the Commissioners to hear that American orders upon British manufacturers for 1862 exceeded those of 1861 by more than £5,000,000. Having fallen from £21,500,000 in 1860 to £9,000,000 in 1861, our exports to America amounted in 1862 to upwards of £14,000,000. This, too, is in spite of the blockade, and represents our commerce with the Northern and Pacific ports alone." Thus far the Times. If we add to this the indirect trade of the Confederate States, via the West Indies, and the blockade running routes, and further, the ships and munitions for them supplied from English ports, and we have little doubt that the aggregate export trade of Great Britain with the North American States the last year will be equal to, if not in excess of that of 1860.

HOW THEY VOTE IN FRANCE.

A correspondent of the London Examiner visited the voting polls in Paris during the recent elections, and reports that "nothing can be more orderly and tranquil than the proceedings" He gives an interesting description of the manner in which the details of a French election are conducted:

A police officer is stationed at the entrance of the hall of voting, who merely inquires whether you are an elector. As a stranger, I was invited by the Mayor, with my companion, to witness what was going on. The Mayor presided over the table, on which was placed the ballot-box. Every elector had at the door separate tickets given him, on which were printed the names of the candidates. Each ticket resembled the others, so that when folded it was utterly impossible to distinguish the name of the person voted for. The elector presented a document printed on green paper, containing his name, quality, place of abode, and certificate of registration. The name having been called out, the scrutineers, of whom there were four, examined the electoral lists, and on ascertaining that the name was found there the elector delivered his folded ticket to the President; by whom it was dropped into the box. Voting always takes place on a Sunday, for the convenience of the laboring classes, and on the following Monday. If any question of identity arise, two known inhabitants of the district are allowed to identify the individual who comes forward to vote. At four o'clock the ballot box is sealed; that of yesterday was courteously put into our hands. We found that the great proportion of the electors vote on the second day, as an additional security against any tampering with the ballot box. There were at no time more than four or five electors in the room, and no one was detained a minute after his certificate or registration was found to agree with the electoral lists.

THE RAID.—A correspondent from Richlands, Onslow County, informs us that information has been received there direct from the Yankee lines, that the aforesaid Yankees are fitting up an expedition with 300 wagons especially for Richlands. The expedition is said to be about ready to float out from Newbern by way of Smith's Mills. They must contemplate the accumulation of much plunder when they come out with 300 wagons to carry it off in.

Our correspondent suggests that the points at which these marauding expeditions can be best met and stopped are Smith's Mills and Trenton, these being the two outlets through which the Yankees gain access to the interior.

We confess that we agree with our correspondent in believing that these raids can be more effectually stopped when they first issue out than they can be at any subsequent period. This of course is a matter for the General commanding the Department, and his course must be regulated by considerations which it would not be proper to make.—*Wil. Journal.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

OUR TERMS.—Three dollars a year; two dollars for six months,—in advance.

THE HOME GUARDS.—The Sentinel seems to be terribly exercised about the Home Guards. We do not pretend to know how Governor Vance will regulate the 20,000 men supposed to be raised under the Home Guard banner, nor what disposition he will make of them. We firmly believe, however, that the Governor will not put the few people remaining at home to any unnecessary inconvenience, and perhaps the Home Guard will never be called out. At least we hope the men from the "up country" will not be taken to the sickly "low lands" of the Eastern portion of the State, at this season of the year, where a large number of them would certainly die of disease.

The Home Guards of the 71st Reg't were enrolled at Pfafftown, on Saturday the 8th instant; and we learn the number of men enrolled will make three companies, and that probably the whole county will furnish a force of some 500 or 600 men.

Organization.—The company of Home Guards from the Winston and Salem districts, organized at the Court House on Saturday last:—Nelson Cook was elected Captain; S. Miller 1st Lieut., Levin Brietz 2d Lieut., and John Gorrel 3d Lieut.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—Public meetings to take into consideration the state of the country, in which resolutions were adopted expressive of the sentiments of the people relative thereto, have been held in many counties of the State. Objections have been urged by some as to the policy of holding such meetings at this time; but we view the matter in a different light, and think it is high time that the voice of the people should be heard, so that our rulers may know and understand the sentiments of the people of North Carolina.—That we are all tired of the war, and desire an *honorable* peace, is an admitted fact. But we have, as yet, no intimation of any steps being taken at negotiation to bring about so desirable a state of affairs.

We fear that a peace can never be conquered by force of arms, and the idea, we repeat, of fighting till "the last man and the last dollar is gone," without at least an attempt at negotiation, is poor comfort.—Nothing can be lost, and much may be gained by a movement of this kind in the right direction; and should all attempts at negotiation finally fail, the whole people would know where they stand, and be *united* to a man to achieve that by force of arms which, they would then be satisfied, could not be obtained otherwise.

The right is guarantied to the people of peaceably assembling to consult together for the common good.

ENROLLMENT OF CONSCRIPTS.—It will be seen, by advertisement of Lieut. Anderson, that the Conscripts in the 6th Congressional District, up to 45, will be enrolled during the latter part of this, and during the next month.

In this county, in the 71st regiment, at Winston, on the 31st August and 1st Sept. In the 121st, same place, on the 1st and 2d September.

See advertisement.

MEETING IN FORSYTH.—Notice is given elsewhere of a public meeting to be held in this county, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of consulting together on the condition of the country.

Public Meetings in the State.

We have not room to publish the proceedings of the numerous meetings held in the State, but having copied the proceedings of the Green County meeting, some weeks since, the reader can form a pretty correct idea of the import of the others.

The resolutions adopted at these meetings disapprove of the course pursued by the Confederate government towards North Carolina; oppose the unjust drain of men from this State, while other States have not furnished their due proportion to the service; some are in opposition to the tithing tax, and we believe nearly all express a desire for a speedy and honorable peace.

THE CROPS.—From all portions of the country the corn crops are represented to be unprecedentedly fine. An immense quantity of Syrup from Chinese Sugar cane will also be made. In short, this seems to be a most plentiful year, and perhaps we may yet have peace, in time, to secure it all.

☞ It seems the Richmond Examiner entertains the same idea so frequently expressed by the papers of North Carolina, that there is great danger of calling away too many men from the industrial pursuits of the country into the army, which will produce extreme suffering at home. The paramount object at the South, we fear, is to increase the army, without due regard to consequences at home. Congress has gone far enough already in conscripting men up to 45, in sections of the country where white labor is principally employed, and if the conscription is extended, as it may be, at the next session of Congress, from 16 to 60, the consequences may be disastrous in the extreme.

The *Examiner* says: In the South there is "danger of pushing the matter to the point of extravagance. Silly, frightened, and impracticable persons call out now and then for a conscription of the entire population from 16 to 60, and some, perhaps, who mean ill enough to the cause, give into their cry. When Congress meets, many demagogues will be ready with projects to answer the "popular demand." A foolish alteration of existing laws may do an incalculable mischief, without adding one man to the numerical strength of the army. The Confederate army is already as large as the country can support it, and if all the men, or any number approaching all, were in their places, it would be superior to the Federal force, either at the present or any future time. Again, and again, we repeat the palpable truth, that what the country needs is not new conscriptions, but the nerve necessary to enforce existing military laws."

CONVENTION OF N. C. TROOPS.—A Convention of the North Carolina troops in the army of Northern Virginia, met at Orange Court-house on the 13th instant, and resolutions were adopted pledging the loyalty of North Carolina to the army and the Confederacy, denouncing the Raleigh Standard and its supporters, expressing confidence in Governor Vance, &c.

We have reason to believe that if the sentiment of the private soldiers had been fairly consulted, all the resolutions would not have been adopted *unanimously*, by any means The delegates to the Convention, we learn, were composed principally, if not exclusively, of officers, in many instances the privates not being consulted at all. The Standard publishes extracts from private letters, stating that the primary meetings were a one-sided affair, and that a fair vote by ballot would tell a somewhat different tale. The privates in the regiments were ignored, both in selecting the delegates and in the Convention.

We have seen a private letter from a member of the 57th Regiment, confirming the opposition of many soldiers to the proceedings of the Convention, and representing the peace feeling in the army as by no means inconsiderable.

We will publish the proceedings of the Convention in our next, our space being pre-occupied this week.

☞ Killed, at the battle of Gettysburg, RANDAL SAUNDERS, of this county, in the 21st year of his age. He volunteered in Capt. Wheeler's company, was taken prisoner at Roanoke Island, and been regularly in service since he was exhanged, up to the time of his death.

His twin brothers, Jacob and Philip, are now prisoners in the hands of the Yankees.

☞ The statement that Gen. Morgan's head had been shaved, turns out to be untrue. See instructions from Gov. Tod, of Ohio, in another column.

New Publications.

We acknowledge the receipt of several new publications from West & Johnson, Richmond, Va. They are neatly gotten up, and reflect much credit upon that enterprising firm.

"*Les Miserables,*" (the Wretched) a series of novels, by Victor Hugo, in five parts, two of which have been published, Fantine and Cosette, and the other three will be published in one volume shortly.—They are highly interesting and instructive.

"*No Name*" a novel by Wilkie Collins, needs no recommendation from us, as the author is known as one of the first English novelists.

The Confederate Recipe Book is a compilation of useful recipes, suited to the times. See advertisement.

The Alabama Election.—The Hon. Thomas H. Watts has been elected Governor of Alabama by a large majority over John Gill Shorter, the present incumbent. Gov. Shorter is a regular fire eater, while Col. Watts is more moderate, having been an Elector in 1860 on the Bell and Everett ticket. Mr. Curry, who took ground against negotiations for peace and in favor of "the last man and the last dollar," has been defeated for Congress. The people of Alabama are evidently much more Conservative than they were a year or two ago.—*Standard.*

BUCKWHEAT.—A writer in the Danville Appeal urges the farmers to seed a crop of buckwheat. It can be sown any time in the month of August. Seed can be obtained in Franklin, Floyd, Carroll, and other counties. The suggestion is a good one and we commend it to the attention of farmers, especially those whose crops may have been destroyed, or low lands, by freshets. Buckwheat is said to be the most prolific grain crop that can be raised.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Secretary of War has given notice that the exportation of merchandise from the Confederate States (from the United States will strictly prohibited. Hereafter all goods will be seized and retained.

Governor Letcher of Virginia has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 7th of September, for the purpose of devising measures for strengthening the public defense and to give confidence to the people in the stability of our monetary concerns. He favors a repeal of the act prohibiting the reception of Confederate notes of particular date in payment of public dues.

The light-house on Smith's Island, Chesapeake Bay, was recently destroyed by a party of Confederates. They brought off all the lamps and about three hundred gallons of oil. The feat was accomplished by only ten men, without wills to oppose.

The subject of foreign intervention has again ceased to be the topic of conversation in Richmond.

On the 11th inst., there were sixteen vessels in Pensacola harbor, ten of which were vessels of war and six transports. All the negroes are being sent to New Orleans to be clothed and placed in the Yankee army there.

The Yankees are building two immense hospitals at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

The Yankees are in force at Winchester, Va.

The subject of employing negro troops is eliciting some discussion. Congress must surpass the necessary laws for this purpose.

A large number of Yankee novels, recently imported, were seized and confiscated by the Confederate government, last week.

At last accounts, Grant was still at Vicksburg. Great mortality is said to prevail among the Yankee troops, by yellow fever.

Charleston dates of the 14th represent bombarding still going on. The Ironsides, with six monitors and five gunboats were inside the bar, and twenty transports in sight.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 14.—Col. Dibbrel, commanding Starne's brigade of Forrest's division, was attacked by 4,000 mounted Federals at Sparta. The enemy were driven back to McMinnsville and badly whipped.

Parties from the West and Middle Tennessee report extensive recruiting for Confederate service.

The crops are fine and the enemy conciliatory.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.—The New York Herald publishes a list of the members of Congress elected, showing a majority of six adverse to the Administration, and says the opposition will elect a Speaker and have a Committee appointed, who will investigate the conduct of the Administration since their accession to office on questions relating to the war. The Herald says a majority are in favor of its vigorous prosecution for the suppression of the rebellion.

The Herald pronounces the draft in expedient, unnecessary, unpopular, and urges Lincoln to interfere before it is too late

At latest accounts Meade's army was said to be lying along the country from Orange Court House to Culpepper, and on towards Fredericksburg,—headquarters supposed to be at Warrenton.

Army movements were at a perfect stand still on both sides, the intense heat enforcing quietude. On the other hand, another battle is said to be imminent.

The Federals, in considerable force, are said to be encamped eight miles from Culpepper Courthouse.

The President has just made the following army appointments: Brigadier Generals Wm Smith, (Governor of Va.) and C. M. Wilcox, of Ala., to be Major Generals; and Colonels Eps Hunton, of Virginia, and B. G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, to be Brigadiers.

President Davis has ordered a Court of Inquiry to assemble at Montgomery, Ala., on the 15th instant, to inquire into the events of the campaign of Mississippi and eastern Louisiana, especially as to the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the evacuation of Jackson. Gen. Robert Ransom, Gen. Howell Cobb, and Gen. John Echols compose the Court, with Maj. W. S. Barton as Judge Advocate.

THE DRAFT.—A serious collision took place on the 1st instant, at Keokuk, (Iowa,) between the Democrats and Unionists. One Democrat was killed and two others died of their wounds. The Democrats were driven from the place, but subsequently were reinforced to the number of fifteen hundred, and were hourly receiving fresh accessions—all represented as they arrived full of fight. The Sheriff of Keokuk had gone to Davenport for military assistance. A similar disturbance took place at Columbus, Ohio.

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The Confederate Recipe Book is a compilation of useful recipes, suited to the times. See advertisement.

From the Spartanburg Express.

A list of casualties in Co. D. 62d N. C. Regt., during the campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

July 1st.—Killed—Privates J. D. Leaman and John H. Hancock.

Wounded—Sergt. Jno. Nelson, Corpls. J. G. White, Jno. M. Allen, Privates Wm. Brown, J. H. Bowman, D. W. Bowman, B. F. Coler, C. U. Cape, J. H. Davis, R. W. Davis, Lee Gibson, Ruben George, W. P. Hopkins, Isaac Sanders, W. R. Logan, Gid Tuttle, D. F. Westmorland, Robt. Young, C. H. Young, Alex. Jester, B. J. Ziglar.

July 14th.—Missing—Privates R. W. Golding, Ed. Young, F. Wall, J. G. Tuttle.

DANWAY'S BLUFF.—This Gibraltar is growing rapidly to be quite a village. In addition to the soldiers' quarters, neat log houses have been erected for their families and negro families and children from Norfolk and Portsmouth. A hotel has been established and is doing a good business; a post office is also in operation, with mail facilities with Richmond twice a day. It also contains a very neat chapel, the pulpit of which is filled by the ministers from the city on the Sabbath.—Another attractive feature is the splendid market garden cultivated by the soldiers, which furnished them with an abundance of excellent vegetables.—*Pet. Express.*

Earthquake.—Hong Kong newspapers give an account of a terrible earthquake at Manilla on the 3d of June. Half of the city was destroyed and 3000 lives lost.

From the Greensboro Patriot.

SAD CALAMITY.

The Female College, last, at about 11 o'clock on Monday night last, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was soon given, and soon quite a crowd had collected at the scene; but all efforts to stay the spreading flames were unavailing, and in a short while the whole building was a heap of ruins. No person was hurt, nor any lives endangered by the conflagration. The greater part of the College furniture and property were saved, though we regret that Prof. Frerichs, of the Painting Department lost all his costly materials, studies, several portfolios of sketches, and a number of fine paintings, besides several in course of execution. His studio was in the first room to take fire, and consequently it was impossible to enter it for fear of suffocation.

The destruction of this College is a serious loss to the educational interests of the country, and if practicable should be rebuilt at once

We subjoin the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of this place held on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the loss of the College and to give expression to their views in consequence thereof.

At a meeting of the citizens of Greensborough, held on Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, P. m., on motion, Prof. Richard Sterling was called to the chair, and Dr. D. P. Weir requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, the following Committee were appointed to draft resolutions for its consideration—Hon. John A. Gilmer, R. M. Sloan, Sr., and James M. Garrett.

During the absence of the Committee, Rev. J. Henry Smith occupied the time by delivering some well timed and appropriate remarks.

The Committee, through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Greensboro' Female College, a literary Institution of extensive and general usefulness to the south, which by the diligence and patronising care of the friends of learning and religion, had grown up in our midst to high eminence, and which had become the pride of all good men, hath recently sustained incalculable loss by fire.

Resolved, That we sympathise most sincerely with its friends, and especially with the liberal denomination of Christians, who have had the institution in charge, and by whose industry and fostering care, it hath, by the blessings of Divine Providence, been built up and sustained, and on whom, besides the community at large, this loss falls most grievously and heavily.

Resolved, That the best interests of our Southern Society, require the immediate restoration of this institution to its former state of prosperity, and that we will at once contribute of our means to this end to the extent of our ability.

The resolutions were accepted and unanimously adopted, when the meeting was addressed by Mr. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Esq., Rev. Dr. Closs, and by the Chairman.

On motion, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Rev. Wm. Barringer and Dr. D. P. Weir, were appointed a Committee to carry out the object as set forth in the second resolution, and report to next meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

RICH'D STERLING, Chairman.
D. P. WEIR, Secretary.

THE TAX IN KIND.—Richmond, July 11.—The Commissioner of Taxes directs that in valuation of all taxable articles or objects, including estimates of agricultural products taxed in kind, assessors shall be governed by the current selling prices of articles—objects to be taxed in a neighborhood where held at the time or upon day with reference to which assessment or valuation is required by law to be made.—Assessors are also instructed to be vigilant in ascertaining what each farmer has actually produced, and guard against the plan of exchanging corn and wheat with each other, devised by farmers in certain districts to evade the tax in kind.

GEORGIA CROPS.—The Columbus (Geo.) Editor, just returned from a visit to Southwestern Georgia, reports the crops unprecedentedly fine. The yield of corn will surpass even the large product of last year. Syrup from the Chinese sugar cane is now in process of manufacture, and an immense amount will be made. The pea crop will be counted by the million bushels, and the hogs cannot be counted at all—they are innumerable. Notwithstanding the immense supplies of grain that have been drawn from there the present year, there is now between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, sufficient corn to feed an army of 300,000 men till Christmas. Gen. Bragg has sent a hundred teams down to help destroy it and as many wagons to assist in hauling it off, but these will hardly make a diminution of the pile.

CLOTHING FOR N. C. TROOPS.—Major W. W. Pearce, Confederate Quartermaster at Raleigh, has paid for the following clothing, chiefly for North Carolina Troops, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1863. This exhibit shows what care the Government takes of the gallant men in the field:

2,676 hats, 84,854 caps, 66,368 jackets, 81,424 pair of pants, 29,749 pair of drawers, 98,020 shirts, 98,840 pairs of socks, 2,258 blankets, 10,719 pair of shoes.

The aggregate cost to the Government for the foregoing is $2,022,012 66!

☞ The funeral of CHARLES KERNER, son of Joseph and Melissa Kerner, will be preached at Kernersville, on Thursday the 3d of September, 1863, by Rev. Obe Lewis Rights.

☞ LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 20th, 1863.

Miss Nancy Bodie, T. W. Lindsey, Mrs. Catharine McMiss Virginia Reece, Mary D. G. Reeves, Rev. John N. Candler, Samuel Nelson, Jasper W. Davies, John Price, Louisa Price, Capt. R. A. Hauser, Peter D. Hege, Mrs. Jane Bailey, Agt. Southern Express Co., Miss Mary Jane Linebarger, Rachel Hall, Margaret Hall, Mrs. Rebecca Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Hillings, Rebecca Jones.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters must be paid.

C. A. KERNER, P. M.

FROM EUROPE.—MR. ROEBUCK WITH DRAWS HIS MOTION FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Steamer Bohemian, at Cape Race, brings Liverpool advices of the 18th. The most important feature of the news to our readers is that relative to the

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Mr. Roebuck rose and said:

Sir, I rise for the purpose of moving that the order be read for the purpose of its being discharged.—(Hear, hear.) I brought forward that motion under the feeling that I was about to invite the House to take a step which would have the effect of putting an end to the horrible carnage now going on in America, and which would also serve the commercial interests of Great Britain. For so doing I have incurred much obloquy—an obloquy that has come from a very noisy, if not from a very wise party. (Laughter.) I must say that my present determination has not been influenced thereby. The noble lord at the head of the Government has said that the continuance of this debate was an impediment in his way to the good government of the country. (Hear, hear.) I have paid respect to the noble lord's wishes, and I have likewise induced my honorable friend (Mr. Lindsey) to forego his feelings in the matter.

When the noble lord sat down on Friday last, my honorable friend and myself were perfectly or at least nearly satisfied with what had been stated, and if nothing more had been said there the matter would have ended, but official arrogance in a plant of portentously rapid growth (loud laughter) and the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs thought fit to bring a charge against my honorable friend to which he believed his honor and his feelings called for an answer. But, sir, a little cool reflection has taught him that insinuations of the kind, coming from such a quarter, may not be regarded. (Loud cries of "on, on," and "hear, hear.")

It has been stated that the time has not yet come for the consideration of the question, and I have yielded to the suggestion. But let the noble lord bear in mind that there are two dangers before him which he will have to meet, and which England will have to meet, and one is the possibility of a reconstruction of the Union upon a Southern basis, and the acknowledgment of the Confederated South *by the Emperor of the French alone.*

These are the two great dangers for England. (Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear.") The noble lord will, I have no doubt, with his long experience, fully justify the confidence of the people in his consideration of these two great questions. I leave them, sir, without hesitation in his hands, though I must say my opinions are entirely against the withdrawal of them from public consideration at the present time. England and England's interests demand the decision of this House, and it is only under a feeling of great respect for the noble lord that I now withdraw this motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lindsay followed with an account of his interview with the French Emperor, and endeavored to vindicate himself from the charge of being an "amateur diplomatist"

Viscount Palmerston followed, reviewed the personal question in regard to the volunteer mission of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay as ambassadors in behalf of the Rebels, which he pronounced irregular, and that the British Government preferred to get its communications from Foreign Powers through its accredited ministers and diplomatic agents.

The London Times, editorially, shows the inexpediency of Roebuck's motion, contending that the present time is inopportune for interference.

THE POPE ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, has just received a letter from the Pope on the subject of our American Difficulties, urging peace, and desiring him to confer with the Archbishop of New Orleans in pursuance of the object. The New York Tablet which publishes the letter in the original Latin, states that it is the duplicate of a letter addressed to the same prelate, under date of Oct. 18, 1862, but which must have been lost, as it never reached its destination!

[TRANSLATION.]

To our Venerable Brother, John; Archbishop of New York:

POPE PIUS IX.

VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION: Among the various sad and most oppressive cares which weigh on us in these turbulent and perilous times, we are greatly affected by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war, broken out among them.

For, Venerable Brother, we cannot but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow while we recapitulate, with paternal feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation and other innumerable and ever to be deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harrassed and dilacerated.—Hence, we have not ceased to offer up, in the humility of our hearts, our most fervent prayers to God, that he would deliver them from so great and so great evils.

And we are fully assured that you, also, Venerable Brother, pray and implore, without ceasing, the Lord of Mercies, to grant solid peace and prosperity to that country. But since we, by virtue of the office of our Apostolic ministry, embrace, with the deepest sentiments of charity, all the nations of the Christian world, and though unworthy, administer here on earth the vicegerent work of Him who is the author of Peace and the Lover of Charity, we cannot refrain from inculcating, again, on the minds of the people themselves, and their chief rulers, mutual charity and peace.

Wherefore, we write you this letter, in which we urge you, Venerable Brother, with all the force and earnestness of our mind, to exhort, with your united piety and Episcopal zeal, your clergy and faithful to offer up their prayers, and also apply all your study and exertion, with the people and their chief rulers, to restore forthwith the desired tranquility and peace by which the happiness of both the Christian and the civil republic is principally maintained. Wherefore, omit nothing you can undertake and accomplish by your wisdom, authority and exertions, as far as compatible with the nature of the holy ministry, to pacificate the minds of the combatants, pacify, reconcile, and bring back the desired tranquility and peace, by all those means that are most conducive to the best interests of the people.

Take every pains, besides, to cause the people and their chief rulers seriously to reflect on the grievous evils with which they are afflicted and which are the result of civil war, the direful calamities that could befall a people's destruction.

Neither desist to admonish and exhort the people and their supreme rulers, even in our name, that [illegible] minds, they would embrace peace, and love each other with uninterrupted charity. For we are confident that they would comply with our paternal admonitions, and henceforth their affairs [illegible] logy, be of that welfare they plainly and clearly understand that we are influenced by no political reasons, no earthly considerations, but impelled solely by paternal charity, to exhort them to charity and peace. And study with your surpassing wisdom to persuade all that true prosperity, even in this life, is sought for in vain out of the true religion of Christ and its salutary doctrines.

We have no hesitation, Venerable brother, but that calling to you and the services and assistance, even of your associate Bishops, you would abundantly satisfy these our wishes, and prudent efforts bring a matter of such moment to a happy termination.

We wish, you moreover, to be informed that we write in a similar manner this very day to our Venerable Brother John Mary, Archbishop of New Orleans, that, counseling and conferring with you, he would direct all his thoughts and care most earnestly to accomplish the same object.

May God, rich in mercy, grant that these our most ardent desires be accomplished, and as soon as possible our heart may exult in the Lord over peace restored to that people.

In fine, it is most pleasing to us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to again testify the special esteem in which we hold you.—Of which, also receive a most assured pledge, the Apostolic Benediction, which coming from the inmost recesses of our heart, we most lovingly bestow on you, Venerable Brother, and the flock committed to your charge.

Dated Rome, at St. Peter's, Oct 18, 1862, in the seventeenth year of our Pontificate.

POPE PIUS IX.

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

More Correspondence between Seymour and Lincoln—Trouble Anticipated in New York—Difficulties in California.

We have received from Major Norris, through the Agent of the Press Association, the following extracts from the Baltimore Gazette, of Thursday last, the 13th instant:

The Draft in New York—Another Letter from Governor Seymour—Lincoln Persists in his Resolution to Draft.

The response of Gov. Seymour of New York, to the reply of President Lincoln declining to suspend the draft, is distinguished from his previous letter not less by its brevity than by the greater boldness of its tone. Regarding the draft as fraudulent, Gov. Seymour expresses his regret at the determination of President Lincoln to enforce it.

He endorses the report of Judge Advocate Waterbury in evidence of the injustice of the enrollment in certain districts, and cites the fact that in nine Democratic districts the number of conscripts called for is 32,729, while in nineteen Republican districts the number called for is only 39,326 In the nine districts the population within the prescribed age was, by the census of 1860, 164,797—the total vote being but 151,246. In the nineteen districts, out of a population within the prescribed age of 207,786, and a voting population of 457,257, only 39,626 conscripts are demanded. Under such circumstances, Gov. Seymour remarks: "You cannot and will not fail to right these gross wrongs."

In another part of the letter, in answer to the President's remark that "the enemy is driving every able bodied man he can reach into the ranks, as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen," he says: "You will agree with me that even this, if impartiality is done to all classes, is more tolerable than any scheme which shall fraudulently force a portion of the community into the military service by a dishonest perversion of the law."

President Lincoln replies that the drawing will be made upon the quota as now fixed in the districts in which the draft has already been completed. In the other districts a new enrollment is to take place in the manner stated in the letter of the 7th inst., and the same principle is to be applied to the outstanding districts when they come in. He explicitly desires it to be understood, that no part of his former letter is repudiated by reason of not being restated in this, or for any other cause. The draft, therefore, is to be pushed forward to completion at once in spite of Gov. Seymour's remonstrances, and no suspension of it is allowed for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the act.

The N. Y. Daily News says that "the recent edict promulgated by President Lincoln in his communication to Gov. Seymour has created the most intense excitement in this community, who considered they were living under a democratic form of Government. The dictatorial spirit in which the President refuses to concede to the justice of Gov. Seymour's request to have the draft suspended until its constitutionality can be tested by the courts, has fallen like a bombshell among the conservative men of the city.

The same paper states that about 15,000 Federal troops are now in and around the city, composed chiefly of regiments from the New England States, whose Abolition sentiments are such as to make them perfectly reliable to carry out the radical policy of the Administration. "It is evident that stirring events are close at hand.—The public mind is intensely agitated at the threatening aspect of affairs, and if the draft is commenced again in violation of the protest of Gov. Seymour, a revolution is inevitable."

THE MILITARY SITUATION—A NORTHERN VIEW.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 6th instant in its summary of news, has the following:

Since the battle of Gettysburg, and the capture of Port Hudson and Vicksburg, the Federal forces under Meade, and Grant, and Rosecrans and Banks, respectively, appear to have subsided into comparative inaction. The Army of the Potomac rests somewhere in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, worn out by long marches, and greatly thinned by its losses at Winchester and in Pennsylvania, by the return home of the Pennsylvania militia, of the New York troops, hurried forward by Gov. Seymour, and of the many regiments whose term of service had expired. General Meade seems to be in no condition to take the offensive, and will probably content himself if he is permitted, to do so, with watching the movements of the enemy, until adequate reinforcements shall reach him. His position is said to be naturally a strong one, and, to strengthen it still further, he has made a liberal use of the pick and spade. It may be that the authorities at Washington have really ordered Meade to advance, as the correspondence of the Boston Courier, which we published yesterday, indicates; but the new commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac will scarcely hazard his reputation by taking the initiative in a new campaign, unless assured of sufficient support to justify a forward movement, and we doubt whether such support could be had without entirely stripping the defences of Washington of troops, unless Grant furnishes a portion of his force for the purpose. In the meantime, however, the Confederate army, under Lee, now lying between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, may not be content to remain inactive. Its numbers are said to be at least equal to those of the army of the Potomac, and if such be really the case, Gen Lee will scarcely be inclined to stand for any considerable length of time on the defensive, unless he, too, is expecting reinforcements from the Southwest. It is not, indeed, improbable that there will be a concentration of troops on both sides, and that the next tremendous struggle will be, on the one hand, for the possession of Richmond, and, on the other hand, for the capture of Washington.

Since the retreat of Bragg, Gen. Rosecrans has not ventured beyond Tullahoma, and for good and sufficient reasons—his army is not strong enough to advance any farther into the interior, and keep up at the same time his line of communication with the base of his supplies at Nashville. To what point Gen. Bragg has fallen back, we are not informed. A portion of his forces, under Hardee, occupies Chattanooga, and, as the position is a very strong one, and is also well fortified, the latter is not in any serious danger of having it wrested from him.

Gen. Grant's army has been broken up into several divisions—part of it garrisons Vicksburg, part has gone up the river, and part has gone down to assist Banks, many of whose troops have served their time out, and have been or will be mustered out of service. The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson was not accomplished without heavy loss, and apart from casualties of battle, the diseases incidental to the climate must be taken into account. These combined causes have, as a matter of course, simply reduced the number of effective men which Grant had at his disposal; whilst the comparatively small force under Banks has been still further reduced by the return home of those volunteer regiments whose term of service has expired. Notwithstanding, therefore, the successes which have been achieved in the Southwest, it is manifest that any further operations, especially at this season of the year, would scarcely be consistent with that prudence which governs a sensible commander. It is true that we hear that Mobile and Savannah are to be the next points of attack; but it is far more likely that such troops as can be spared will be sent to Meade in Virginia, and Gilmore before Charleston, whilst, perhaps, those that were drawn from Rosecrans will be returned to him.

The war on the lower Mississippi is evidently over for the present, and if Meade does not advance, and is not attacked, popular interest will centre on Charleston, where Gilmore is struggling to overcome the manifold difficulties which beset him on every side, and which are even now taxing his engineering skill to the utmost. Will he succeed eventually? There are those who are sanguine enough to predict that he will. But Battery Wagner still holds out, shot and shell making no serious impression upon the sand of which the works are composed. The garrison and its supporting force can be relieved or strengthened from Charleston at will, and it cannot be flanked from the adjoining islands, as fortifications equally formidable have been constructed there, or are in progress of construction—three thousand negroes having been called for by Gov. Bonham for that purpose, in addition to those already actively at work.

More than thirty days have elapsed since the Federal troops landed on Morris Island; two assaults upon Battery Wagner have been made, and both were repulsed with such severe loss that correspondents inform us there will be no further attempt to carry that work by storm. To take it by siege is a slow and exhausting process at best. It is believed, however, that although Battery Wagner may hold out for a long time to come, and perhaps indefinitely, that the heavy guns now being placed in position will be near enough to batter down Fort Sumter, and that Sumter once abandoned Charleston must fall. We doubt if this result follows necessarily. * * * The complaint now is, that the monitors have been of but little service, and that the capture of Charleston is necessarily dependent upon the success of operations on land. If this be true, and if it be also true that Gilmore has suffered a loss of one-third of his force, it is at least a matter of doubt whether Charleston can be taken at all. Certain it is, this result can only be attained by a much larger army than is now under the command of Gen. Gilmore.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Among the late Northern items is one that "a crowd of visiters have driven Vallandigham from the Clifton House into the country." The Clifton House is in Canada, within gunshot of the United States. Vallandigham went there with the evident expectation of being able readily to communicate with his party friends in Ohio who had nominated him for Governor. Without knowing positively, we suspect that some of Lincoln's tools have beset Vallandigham and threatened his life, and that he has retired to some safer place.

The election in Ohio comes off early in October. Should Vallandigham be elected, the United States will be exposed to one of the severest trials it has ever encountered. It will be a question whether Lincoln will dare to seize the Governor elect of a great State and prevent his inauguration. We incline to think he will. And then, will the people submit? That is more doubtful. If they should not, a civil war will exist which will give our Northern brethren enough to do at home, without devoting much of their time to the Confederacy. The whole Northwest, already dissatisfied with the war, and not making money out of it, like the Northern and New England States, will be most likely to side with Ohio, and even New York State may take the same course Let us hope for the best from the election of Vallandigham, which is sure to take place unless prevented by the presence of yankee troops at the ballot boxes in the most important parts of Ohio. And that, too, may be a very dangerous experiment.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

The Exemption Money at the North—The Draft will not fill up the Ranks.—The N. Y. Times looks upon the draft as not likely to fill up the ranks of the Northern army, though it will put money in the public purse at Washington. That paper says:

It is very evident that the Conscription law, if it does little else, will yield a very large sum to the National Treasury. From the interior towns of this State as well as from the New England States, we hear that although the draft meets no opposition, yet more than half those drafted pay the exemption fee of $300. In the principal cities of the State, beginning with New York, the legislative authorities have undertaken to pay for all who may be drafted and who are unable to pay for themselves.—This is beyond all comparison, the most flagrant violation of every sound principle of justice and patriotism, which our records of misgovernment can show. But if it is carried into execution, it will largely swell the receipts of the Treasury, although it will correspondingly diminish the accession to the ranks of the army which the draft was expected to yield.—The whole number of men called for under the draft is 450,000. Judging from the results thus far experienced, at least one-third of this whole number, and probably more, will secure exemption by payment of $300 each. This will yield not far from fifty millions of dollars.

STAMPEDE OF CONSCRIPTS.—A N. Y. letter dated August 1st, says:

An extraordinary scene was presented at the New Haven wharf, East river, on the arrival of the steamer Continental yesterday morning.—A party of conscripts, 117 in number were placed on board the boat, in charge of Capt. Davis, and a company of the 14th Connecticut volunteers. No sooner had the steamer touched the wharf than a general stampede ensued. Forty of the conscripts made good their escape, but the remainder were captured and marched off for safe keeping to the Park Barracks.—Some of the skedaddlers lowered themselves down through the water closet of the steamer into the river, and, being good swimmers, had no difficulty in reaching terra firma beyond the vision of the guards. They then exchanged their wet clothing for dry (the long shoremen sympathizing with them, and ministering to their necessities,) after which they put off, on the double-quick, for parts unknown. Captain Davis is in a heap of trouble about them, but his men are scouring the city in the hope of being able, before nightfall, to bring the wandering sheep back to the fold.

COLORED INCIDENT.—It is well known that the Yankees kept Yankee faith, (which beats the ancient Punic faith higher than a kite,) with the officers of the Vicksburg garrison, respecting their servants, but, Sambo was occasionally more than a match for them. The servants of Colonel Harrison and Lieut. Colonel Banks, 43d Miss., being disposed, after having been kept in close quarters so long, to see a little of the world, told their captors most woeful stories of how their masters had threatened to cut their throats if they tried to leave them, and the consequence was they were taken under Yankee protection and carried down to Natchez. There these "free Americans of African desent" engaged themselves as teamsters, and having made an inspection of the stock of animals in the service, each selected a pair of choice mules and "put out," riding one and leading the other. In this style they succeeded in reaching Enterprise a little before their masters.

The negro taken North is lost. He is out of his latitude. But if the Yankees undertake to manage them South, they will find themselves fooled out of their eye teeth.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA IN THE IMPRESSMENT CASE.

The Atlanta (Georgia) papers tell of an interesting judicial decision rendered by the Supreme Court of that State in an impressment case. Major Cummings, under instructions from the Secretary of War, seized most of the sugar in Atlanta, Georgia, for the use of the Government, allowing therefor the sum of 75 cents per pound, the price fixed by the Impressment Commissioners of that State. The parties represented by Cox & Hill refused to accept the seventy-five cents per pound as just compensation, having paid considerably over that price for the sugar. They at once commenced action against Major Cummings, and by mutual agreement between the parties a case was at once made up, presenting all the points involved—the object of both parties being fairly to test the constitutionality and validity of the law. We quote from the Atlanta (Georgia) Confederacy:

It was argued before Judge Bull, at Chambers, in this city, a short time ago, by the consent of the parties, and his decision sustaining the constitutionality of the law, the competency of Congress to pass such an act, and the equity of the schedule of prices fixed by the Commissioners, has been published in our columns.

At the time the case was argued before Judge Bull, both parties, by mutual consent, made him an arbitrator to say, not officially as a Judge, but in his opinion as a citizen, looking alone to equity, if the particular lot of sugar in question, being of an extra quality, was not worth more than the price fixed by the Commissioners to be paid for the sugar—both parties consenting and agreeing that such arbitration and his award should not prejudice the case either way, in any Court in which it might thereafter be considered. Judge Bull awarded that this lot of sugar was worth 85 cents per pound, being ten cents more than the Commissioners had fixed as the price to be paid for sugar.

When the case came before the Supreme Court, the counsel presented this arbitrament, and asked them to pass upon it the same as Judge Bull did, as well as upon the law involved in the case.

It will be seen from the following minute of the decision that the Supreme Court has determined that the schedule of the Commissioners was not "just compensation," and, therefore, reverse the decision of the Court below, and that they decline to perform the office of arbitrators, or to say what is just compensation, as Judge Bull did. But inasmuch as both parties had agreed to settle the matter in dispute, so far as this particular lot of sugar was concerned, by the arbitration, as well as to have the principle involved in the law adjudicated, the Supreme Court have directed that just compensation be ascertained by a trial before a special jury at the next term of the Supreme Court, in this county, if, in the meantime, the parties do not agree upon some price.

It will also be seen that the Court have refused to decide the constitutionality of the law, or the competency of Congress to pass such an act—though it was fairly before them. It, however, was not necessary to dispose of the case, and the Court have evinced a desire to avoid a decision on the case before it is absolutely unavoidable.

The following is the minute of the Supreme Court's decision:

"The judgment of the Court is reversed upon the ground that the adjustment of the schedule of prices, to govern for 60 days, did not secure to the holder of the property seized by the Government just compensation as required by the Constitution.

"The parties in this case having, by their consent, taken the case out of the course of proceedings prescribed by law and thrown upon the Court the duty of assigning just compensation; and this Court declining to take upon themselves the duty of affixing the same, nevertheless, to meet the anomalous state of the case produced by this consent, it is ordered and adjudged that unless the parties agree upon some just compensation, or some mode of ascertaining the same, before the first day of the next Superior Court, the Judge of said Court cause an issue to be made by the parties, and tried before a special jury for the ascertainment of the same."

MARRIED:

In this County by E. B. Teague on the 11th August, Mr. H. R. LITTLE to Miss MARY C. NICHOLSON, only daughter of A. and A. J. Nicholson.

[We acknowledge the receipt of the printer's fee.]

New Advertisements.

Public Meeting.

THE people of Forsyth County are solicited to meet at the COURT-HOUSE, in Winston, on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consulting together on the condition of the country.

MANY CITIZENS.

August 17, 1863.

Board of Sustenance.

THE members of the County Board of Sustenance will please assemble at the Court-House on Saturday before September Court, being September 5, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Each District Agent will please prepare a statement containing the name of every family assisted by the county, and the amount received by them monthly,—giving the number in the family, &c., which statement they will please forward to me, if possible, the week before the Board meeting.

E. A. VOGLER, President B of S.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 17, 1863. 16-te

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1862.

Adam Hartman and others, vs. Elmind Clodfelter & others. } Petition to sell the land of Jacob Hartman, deceased, for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elmind Clodfelter, Alexander Clodfelter, Andrew Clodfelter, Jacob Clodfelter and Philip Clodfelter, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., be made for six consecutive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Honorable Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them and the cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. A. KITTRELL, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office at Lexington, N. C., the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863.

B. A. KITTRELL, C. M. E.

16-6w.

Enrollment of Conscripts to 45.

Enrolling Office: 6th Congressional Dist.
Greensborough, N. C., August 8, 1863.

In obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments comprising the Sixth Congressional District, are hereby requested to assemble all white male persons within their respective regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination:

Alamance, 48th regiment, at Graham, Aug. 20.
Guilford, 67th regiment, at Greensboro', August 24th and 25th.
Guilford, 68th regiment, at Greensboro', August 27th and 28th.
Forsyth, 71st, regiment, at Winston, August 31st and September 1st.
Forsyth, 121st regiment, at Winston, September 1st and 2nd.
Stokes, 72nd regiment, at Danbury, September 4th and 5th.
Rockingham, 69th regiment, at Wentworth, September 8th and 9th.
Rockingham, 70th regiment, at Wentworth, September 11th and 12th.
Caswell, 47th regiment, at Yanceyville, September 15th and 16th.
Person, 44th regiment, at Roxboro', September 18th and 19th.

All persons who fail to report at the time and place appointed, will be treated as deserters.

No conscript will be allowed to volunteer after enrollment, or put in a substitute, except at the Camp of Instruction.

Captains of companies will be particular to enroll all who have not been detailed properly, or have not received a certificate of exemption from the enrolling officer or board of surgeons; also all discharged soldiers, who were not discharged at my last enrollment.

J. H. ANDERSON,
First Lieutenant and Enrolling Officer.

16-4w.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
August 13-2w.

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, for all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

An Excellent Piano,

GOLD WATCH, VIOLIN, THREE BEDS, Carpets, Chairs, Bureau, Cupboard and other good Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be sold at public Auction, on the **27th day of August, 1863**, at the late residence of my deceased daughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, in Salem.

DAVID SPACH, Trustee.

August 1, 1863.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, about six weeks ago, a no-horn heifer about three years old, not marked. Said heifer is of a dark brindle color, with white back and face and other white spots.

A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said heifer to me, or any information so that I can get her.

AUGUSTUS REICH.

Near Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C. aug. 6-if

Executive Department North Carolina, Adjutant General's Office Militia, Raleigh, August 3, 1863. General Order, No. 17.

I. All communications on military matters intended for His Excellency the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present, the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention, must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the Regiment, with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. S. TUCKER,
Maj. and A. A. A. General.

Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863. 14-2w.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House or the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee: J. BONER, Chm.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand **Writing Paper and Envelopes**, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail*

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KEELIN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded.) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In Equity.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased.

Against Absolom Williams and wife and others. Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Isaiah Spurgin, Absalom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Shultz and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.

Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6t

NEW AND BRILLIANT ROMANCES—Just ready at WEST & JOHNSTON'S, 145, Main street, Richmond.

Mailing notice—West & Johnson will send their books by mail, postage free, to any part of the Confederate States, on receipt of the price.

I.—No Name: A novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," "Queen of Hearts," etc., etc.

This work is from the pen of the most gifted writers of the day; and "No Name" surpasses in beauty and vigor all of his former productions. It is the most popular novel of 1863—magnificent in plot, diction and narration.

"The interest of this story begins with the first line, and ends only with the last."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Price $4.

II.—Les Miserables (Fantine:) A novel. By Victor Hugo. 10th Thousand. This is the first of the five parts of Les Miserables. Competent critics, in both hemispheres, have pronounced Les Miserables to be the most powerful work of fiction of the 18th century.

"It is a bible in the fictitious literature of the nineteenth century."—*Southern Literary Messenger.* Price $2.

III.—Cosette. The Second Part of Les Miserables (each part a complete novel.)

☞ Read the account of the Battle of Waterloo, with which "Cosette" opens. Price $2.

IV.—The Royal Ape, A Humorous Dramatic Poem. $1.

"It is a satire upon the Yankee Government, and is not without merit. We cannot recommend the work, however, for it is in some places grossly indecent, and we confess that such epicines is not what we desire to see in Southern literature. We would not put the book into the hands of a child or a lady. It is gotten up very neatly, and we regret that such an excellent house should have put forth such a book."—*Magnolia.*

V.—The Stonewall Song Book. New edition. A collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. 50 cents.

VI.—The Soldier's Companion; containing an abridgement of Hardee's Infantry Tactics; with the Heavy Infantry and Rifle Manuals, Skirmish Drill and Bayonet Exercise, Field Fortification, Picket and Outpost Duty. By Capt. G. C. Lewis. Price $2 50.

VII.—The London Index. A Weekly Paper, devoted to the interests of the Confederate States. 16 pages. Several late numbers to hand. Each $1.

VIII.—The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Octave Feuillet. This is a newly revised and corrected translation from the French of a novel which, in beauty and simplicity, vies with the "Vicar of Wakefield." Price $1 50.

IX.—The Confederate Receipt Book. A compilation of over 100 receipts adapted to the times. Price 75 cents.

"No housekeeper should be without this little book. Its value cannot be over estimated."—*Register.*

The Bold Soldier Boy Songsters. A new collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. Five cents.

In press and nearly ready, Aurora Floyd, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret."

"Aurora Floyd" surpasses in interest "The Gambler's Wife."

WEST & JOHNSTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
145 Main street, Richmond.

July, 30, 1863.

Poetry.

For the Press.

THE NUN'S PRAYER.

BY J. H. B.

In the soft gloaming of the summer eve
She kneeled and prayed. A fair, sweet face
Looked up to heaven, and an angel voice
Came softly trembling through those parted lips!
It was no idle prayer;—her hands were clasped
Upon her aching heart unconsciously;
Her dark blue eyes were overflown with tears,
And anguish, pain and woe were written there
In those pure portals of the maiden's soul
As she gazed upward to the silent stars.
O, God! so young and beautiful to be
Lost in the convent's solitary gloom,
Where all the dear, sweet passions of the heart
Are quenched forever! where the fire of love
Must cease to burn, all sacred though it be,
And sweet affection, finding no response,
Must, like the blighted rose-bud, droop and die
Ere its sweet petals are yet half unclosed.
And now the moon, slow rising in the east,
Pillowed on creamy clouds, looks wan and sad
As its soft light steals through the lattice where
The pale nun kneels and pours out her complaint
To the unpitying stars. O form so fair,
So beautiful, so tender and so pure!
As kneeling in the moonlight's yellow glow,
With bright curls rippling down thy snowy breast,
In the sweet bloom of early maidenhood,
Thou seemst an angel from the realms of heaven,
Robed in the beauty of the saint'd ones!
Has thy pure soul too early learned to know
The vile deceptions of this dreary world?
Ah, yes! this was the burden of thy prayer!
Thy pale, white brow and tender, quivering lips,
Thy fluttering bosom and those pensive eyes,
All, all speak anguish—all too plainly tell
Of fond hopes buried and a broken heart.

From Dicken's Household Words.

RETURN.

"How is grown my little lady?"—
'Tis a soldier from the wars,
Bearing honours on his bosom,
And the marks of battle-scars.

"How is grown my little lady,
Sweetest maiden of the place,
With her sunny head of curls,
And her beauty-bathed face:

"Daughter of my worthy master,
Whom I left four years ago,
When I went to join my arm
In the smiting of the foe?

"Makes she still the daylight brighter
As she bounds along the lawn,
With the laughter of the joy bells,
And the motion of the fawn?

"Come the children from the village
Still with homage to their queen,
Learning goodness from her actions,
Learning graces from her mien?

"Do the old men stand to bless her,
And the young men stand to pray
For a wife but half as lovely,
Ere their youth be pass'd away?

"How I long to tell her stories
Of the marching and the strife;
And to see her melt with pity
For the soldier's harass'd life!—

"Long to tell her how the trumpet
Woke me from a happy dream,
As I swept her in my arms
O'er yon gushing mountain stream;

"Long to give her bauble treasures
That I gather'd in the East,
And the fruits of southern vineyards
That are crowning of a feast!

"But perhaps she's now a woman,
With a stately gait of pride,
That a haughty husband wears her
Jewel'd at his rigid side:

"Not remembering the roses
That I wreath'd for her fair hair,
When we roamed along the valleys,
Gladder than the gladdest there:

"Not remembering the tear-drops
That were standing in her eyes,
When she deck'd my gun with ribbons,
Whispering the fast good-byes.

"O, my gossip, tell me quickly,
Shall I find her still the same,
Setting roughest things to music
When she speaks my humble name?"

"Soldier, simple-hearted soldier,
Home returned from the wars,
I must give thee wounding deeper
Than thy many battle-scars.

"Yonder, where the sun is making
Folding shadows round the trees;
Yonder, where the grass is growing
Damp and tangled under these;

"Yonder, where the frighted woodquest
In among the branches shoots;
Where the happy lambs are bounding
O'er the aged knotty roots;

"Where the thistle sheds the silver
Of its tresses on the air,
And the brambles give a shelter
To the weary-footed hare;—

"There the lovely little maiden,
As you knew her, is at rest;
For the cruel Death, last summer,
Laid his hand upon her breast."

FOR THE PRESS.

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where ox-lips and the nodding violet grows;
Quite over-canopied with lush woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine:
There sleeps Titania, some time of the night
Lull'd in these flowers with dances and delight."
Midsummer Night's Dream.

Grown weary and sick of being immured within four walls, I have wandered far from my home, till exhausted, I have sat me down on this cool bank, carpeted with nature's softest green, to drink in the beauteous scene. Lying here all alone, with my face upturned to heaven's blue ether, o'er which the white clouds like a silver fleece are slow drifting, thoughts of other days steal over me. Through the aisles and passages of the soul, the foot falls of memory echo drearily as she brings to the present some long forgotten dream of the past. Well do I remember, as 'twere but yesterday, when years ago I sat in the wild woods and mapp'd out a chart by which I'd steer my barque of life. Alas! that in such a sea as I pictured forth, there should have arisen rocks and maelstroms to wreck my hopes. Then in my childhood's hours, as now, I loved to stray 'mid the rich wood-land, to sit beneath some old "forest giant"—to listen to the babbling brook and the songs of the birds—to inhale new life with the fragrance of the flowers and forgetting all beside—be happy.

But a truce to this, for to-day have I resolved to be gay—to drive sorrow with its wrinkled front far from me. To be happy despite "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," "the heartache and the thousand natural shocks flesh is heir to,"—and who could not be, on this bright day beside the laughing waters of *Falling Creek?*

Falling Creek! how many visions of the dim past awake, and start into life at the utterance of thy name! Of how many soul-stirring scenes hast thou been the theatre! Here was Powhatan's favorite resort. Here where thy pellucid waters are gaily dancing, fished the great warrior. There, along the margin, he hunted the bounding "dun brown deer." Here Opechacanough and the chiefs of the lesser tribes, met their Sachem in the war council or the chase.

Save thee, how changed are all since then! The dusky "children of the forest" have long since disappeared before the fatal stride of the pale face. Where curled the blue smoke of their wigwams now waves the laughing grain. Ceres has usurped the hunting ground of the red braves.

But thou art not changed;—no! the white man has not added one jot to thy dimensions, nor lessened by one, the ripples on thy pebbly beach. Thou still singest the same low chant that thou didst two and a half centuries ago.

Let me try to describe this mimmi-ha-ha. Rising but a few miles from, it flows in a north-easterly direction till it loses itself in the James River. Its channel lies through cool grassy glades and over large patches of brown sandstone. Now its gentle purling is heard as it glides swiftly over the gleaming sands. Anon it is throwing up a thousand mimic rainbows, as it dashes in a sheet of feathery foam over some rude ledge. Here, where it lies sleeping, its glossy surface gives back the tapestry with which dame Nature has o'erhung it.—There, eddying and surging it wears large circular holes in the rock.

Flora's own hand has 'broidered its bank. Where the shadows fall are the golden butter-cups; and the sun, streaming between the luxuriant foliage of the trees, throws dancing figures of light on the nodding daises. Crimson and blue morning glories, wild red roses, with the white hollyhock lifting here and there its regal head, give variety to the parterre. Around that old knarled oak, from which the locust is so lustily chiruping, climbs the wild columbine, with its great red trumpets looking for all the world as if Elfin spirits made them their play things. The low half-sad tones of the dove calling cooooo, to its truant mate comes up from yon "Silver Beech." In truth 'tis a beautiful picture, such an one as a dimner would delight to transfer to his canvass. Even the sturdy disciple of Izaak Walton, sitting opposite me, seems to realize this as he pulls up the silver flecked trout and golden robin. I cannot help exclaiming with Will Shakspeare,

"O God! methinks it were a happy life,
To be no better than an humble swain;
To sit upon a hill, as I do now,
To carve out dials, quaintly point by point.
* * * * * *
Ah! what a life were this, how sweet, how lovely!
Gives not the hawthorn bush a sweeter shade
To shepherds looking on their silly sheep
Than doth a rich embroidered canopy
To kings that fear their subjects treachery?"

EGLANTINE

NORTH CAROLINA'S DEAD.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Neatherly, of the Adjutant General's office, (says the Raleigh Standard,) for the following full and correct list of North Carolina field officers who have lost their lives in the service:

Major General—Wm D Pender.

Brigadier Generals.—L O B Branch, Geo B Anderson, J J Pettigrew.

Colonels—Montfort S Stokes, Charles C Tew, Gaston Meares, Chas F Fisher, Isaac E Avery, Reuben P Campbell, Pailetus W Roberts, (died,) Robert M McKinney, Champ Davis, Thos J Purdie, Matthew Davis, (died,) Sol Williams, H K Burgwyn, R H Riddick, Chas C Lee, George B Singeltary, J H Morehead, (died.) Jas C S McDowell.—18.

Lieut. Colonels—John C Badham, Junius L Hill, Franklin J Faison, Rufus K Pepper, S Fulton, Robt H Gray, (died,) C C Cole, Thos L Lowe, (died,) Eli H Miller, Oliver H Petway, Jno A Graves, M T Smith.—12.

Majors—T L Skinner, J Howard, Absalom K Simonton, John B Andrews, (died,) Henry McRae, (died,) Thos N Crumpler, J H Whitaker, Egbert A Ross, David P Rowe, E Dixon, (died,) Laban Odell, Edmund J Christian, Abner B Carmichael, T W Mayhew, Joseph H Saunders, J M Kelly, Arch'd D Crudup, Benjamin R Huske, James S Whitehead.—19.

I have not included in this list Cols. Leaventrope, Christie and Marshall, Lt Col Parks and Major Richardson, reported to have been killed or to have died of wounds received in the late fights, but have included those who have died of disease.

N. C. REGIMENTS.

In the table which we published last week, showing the losses sustained by N. C. Regiments in the battles near Gettysburg, Pa., there were some errors. We therefore republish the table and add the number of casualties in other regiments received since our last publication:

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Missing*
2d	4	25	1
3d	24	127	
4th	8	24	22
5th	25	137	
6th	20	128	30
7th	5	85	60
13th	31	107	13
14th	5	34	4
16th	14	56	29
18th	6	39	61
21st	11	63	33
22d	22	71	46
28d	46	92	109
26th	88	483	87
28th	12	73	88
30th	6	36	5
33rd	12	62	63
34th	16	48	25
37th	11	65	55
38th	22	61	88
43d	21	129	2
47th	21	139	156
53d	24	181	9
55th	34	159	184
57th	6	21	37
59th cavalry	7	48	139
63d cavalry	11	55	68
Total in 27 Regt's,	512	2498	1359

The loss in the 59th and 63d Regiments was sustained in cavalry fights from the 17th June to 18th July.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

President Davis to the Absentee Soldiers and the Women of the Confederacy.

We invite special attention to the following address of President Davis to the soldiers absent from their posts of duty and to the women of the Confederacy, and also to the order of Col. Mallett accompanying it:

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can dull your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach.—You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty; should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if resent in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders,—and when with any approach to such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty, but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of its publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen, the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use the all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the (L. S.) Seal of the Confederate States, at (Seal.) Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Aug. 5-20d.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, August 5, 1863.
General Orders,
No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE proclamation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camps of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the Government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their Militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instructions will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscriptions in the 9th and 10th District will report to Captain James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.

Aug. 5-20d.

☞ All papers in the State copy for 20 days, in connection with the President's Address, and send bills for publishing Col. Mallett's order *only*, to State Journal office immediately.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Callie Beale,	Hon. John C McGee,
Geo. W. Barron,	Wm. Porter,
W. Burns,	W. H. Pace,
Henry M. Clark,	Phebe S. Richards,
Miss Mildred Franklin,	Wm. Sanders,
S. J. Harnsberger,	Miss E. J. Stuart,
Miss E. J. Hasten,	Sallie Slader,
Jesse Huff,	Wm. Taylor,
Wm. P. Harris,	W. R. Taylor,
Miss Sallie Kerr,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
" E. S. Kerr,	Messrs. Williams & Co.,
Mr. Ellen B. Kennedy,	Thos. Walker,
Miss C. V. Little,	Joseph Wyer.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst. and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Thos. C. Dees, John E. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Smith.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H. Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Speach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Beich,
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, B J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Osburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Parrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Thos Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T O Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mouk.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, A Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn.
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bollinick, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHD in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State, and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embellished with engravings.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH!"

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jarold and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.,
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

☞ Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 20, 1863

Executive Dep't N. Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

General Order, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDerate States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE,

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
July 22-2w. Adjutant General.

WANTED

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSton or Salem, Winston preferred.

Apply at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have, at least 3000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much as we have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *Next Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the Fireside Circle. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $20. Ten copies for $30. Fifteen copies for $40. Twenty copies for $50

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

Of this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,
Delivery Bonds,
Ca Sas,
Ca Sa Bonds,
Ca Sa Affidavits,
Garnishments,
Writs,
Subpoenas,
Witness Tickets,
Juror Tickets,
Declarations of Ejectment, Ven Ex.,
Marriage Licenses,
Letters Testamentary,
Administr'n Bonds,
Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Attachments,
Apprentice Indents,
Appearance Bonds,
Notes of Hand,
Land Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Fi. Fa.,
&c. &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July, and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"

TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the terms of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be:

For one year, $4.00
For six months, 2.00
Single copies, 10

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta, Georgia.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil,

Lamp Rope, Curry Combs,
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 12-4w-pd

THOMAS T. BEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, will pay a fair price for any quantity of Homemade Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 26-1y

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY.
Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer.
Parley's History.
The Constitution of North Carolina and Bill of Rights, &c., &c.

For sale at this Office.

General Vote of North Carolina, 1860.

	Breckinridge	Bell	Douglas	Seward	Total
Alexander	1,000	431	14	3445	11883
Anson	2,392	19	5	611	6028
Alleghany	3,357	10	27	1057	13264
Ashe	7,493	140	391	1	8026
Beaufort	3,175	1,736	1	1	5,766
Bertie	5,447	970	11	5578	14779
Bladen	5,132	1,000	1	3196	14311
Brunswick	1,456	369	1	3631	11996
Buncombe	1,0,3	100	1	1492	13654
Burke	1,847	819	1	1271	9237
Cabarrus	2,409	164	1	3040	10545
Caldwell	2,307	114	1	1089	7499
Camden	2,940	876	1	2197	8343
Carteret	2,864	163	1	1068	8165
Caswell	5,861	279	1	3255	15915
Catawba	9,038	38	1	1664	16309
Chatham	13,555	504	1	2245	17105
Cherokee	3,889	38	1	819	6166
Chowan	2,928	151	1	3712	9042
Cleaveland	10,104	100	1	3134	13248
Columbus	5,772	3556	1	3163	8547
Craven	5,795	1288	1	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,581	926	1	3806	16369
Currituck	1,674	3217	1	2594	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	1	3076	16601
Davie	6,040	101	1	2293	8494
Duplin	3,886	374	1	710	15758
Edgecombe	6,269	368	1	10108	17376
Forsyth	14,716	211	1	1764	19691
Franklin	6,490	551	1	2078	14110
Gaston	4,009	102	1	2139	9310
Gates	4,190	356	1	3304	9444
Granville	11,169	1181	1	11066	23396
Greene	3,228	152	1	3947	7995
Guilford	15,738	693	1	3635	20056
Halifax	6,543	2459	1	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	1	3534	9039
Haywood	3,468	85	1	1313	5501
Henderson	3,044	1115	1	1821	10448
Hertford	3,948	1,1	1	3446	9504
Hyde	4,602	266	1	3723	7734
Iredell	11,141	360	1	4177	15347
Jackson	1,941	193	1	1387	5528
Johnston	10,548	192	1	4916	16657
Jones	2,940	197	1	3413	8730
Lenoir	4,903	177	1	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	1	2175	8195
Macon	3,370	115	1	519	6004
Madison	5,003	3	1	913	5903
Martin	5,435	451	1	4308	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1	1408	7130
Mecklenburg	10,543	300	1	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1	1863	7649
Moore	3,725	194	1	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	483	1	4351	11698
New Hanover	10,617	706	1	10339	21715
Northampton	5,972	658	1	6848	13376
Onslow	3,198	159	1	3490	8856
Orange	11,186	521	1	3405	16049
Pasquotank	4,472	1484	1	2031	8940
Perquimans	3,267	302	1	3579	7348
Person	5,798	318	1	5196	11321
Pitt	7,489	127	1	8473	16080
Polk	2,312	108	1	623	4043
Randolph	14,268	320	1	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	1	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	1	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	1	6318	16746
Rowan	14,523	136	1	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,446	428	1	4301	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	1	2026	10632
Stanly	3,590	42	1	1169	7801
Stokes	7,047	96	1	2469	10498
Surry	9,949	196	1	1946	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1	1697	4943
Union	8,902	53	1	5646	11202
Wake	16,470	1494	1	10734	29697
Warren	4,923	2067	1	10401	15736
Washington	3,593	225	1	2165	6457
Watauga	4,771	93	1	104	4967
Wayne	8,721	734	1	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	291	1	1208	14749
Wilson	5,914	260	1	3498	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1	1433	10711
Yancey	3,259	54	1	309	6656
	631,489	30,007	331,081		992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce
For any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each addition-al half ounce or less.
Drop letters, . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters, . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 90 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 4 ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 3 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Weekly 4 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-Weekly 8 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number.

Tri-Weekly 12 cents per quarter, or 3 cents for each number.

Daily 40 cents per quarter.

Monthly or Quarterly sent in same.

The Regulations Printed Weekly.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less, beyond three ounces.

Printing matter is prohibited in the Postmaster Generals, Chief Clerk, Auditors of Treasury, the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to official business.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have seceded from the old Union acceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 30
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 12, '61	62 to 20
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	208 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,		

Ratified by a Vote of the people, May 28, 1861, majority 24,750.

[Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the